## GREAT IS CHICAGO

Manifold Attractions of This Most Marvelous of Cities.

HOW TO SEE THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Wonder of the West Has Becour the Wonder of the World-Her Characteristics-Her History in a Nutshell. Her Three "Sides," North, West and South-Her Few Statues, Her Many, Hotels, Theaters, Churches, Clubs, Saloons and Depots.

[Copyright, 1803, by American Press Association.] It is the common remark of these days that the growth of Chicago has no parallel in history. Fifty-five years ago there were 4,000 Chicagoans. When the war began there were 100,000. When the great fire came there were 350,000. Now the school census shows 1,400,000, and the gain since it was known the World's Columbian exposition would be held at Chicago has been not less than 600,000 souls.



WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

If we seek for causes, we are told that Chicago was the point farthest westward by water carriage in the temperate zone during the greatest historic migration of the human race. If the emigrant desired to reach a region westward of Lake Michigan, the journey as far as Chicago would be the easier and least expensive part of it. A city is made not by itself, but by its surroundings; not by those who stay, but by those who pass through. The entry of steam power into the affairs of men only increased the advantages of Chicago. That city could offer to a railroad the most freight and the greatest number of passengers.

Fort Dearborn was built in 1803. It became untenable during the British war of 1812 on account of Indian hostilities. The garrison, with women and children, marched out on Aug. 15, 1812, and on reaching a tree which now stands dead at Eighteenth street and the lake a massacre began which finished with the escape of only a few of the

With the advent of the civil war Chicago, as a railroad center, rendezvous and news distributing point, became the mosure of the west. Its press carried the news of battle and made the daily newspaper a necessity. As battles were not everyday events, the local affairs of the young city were ceaselessly pressed upon the attention of the people, and a skating rink, a murder, a horse race, an artesian well or a baseball tournament served to fill western Americans with the never ceasing idea that in some way Chicago was the most wonderful spot on the globe.

The young men of Michigan, Indiana Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, increasing the wonder and curiosity of their elders looked steadfastly on Chicago for in spiration and good fortune. It was at this date—war times—that the New York Tribune and Moore's Rural New Yorker lost their supremacy in western minds. The western star of empire rose clearly into the firmament of history. The reader must recall the fact that

these people were pioneers. They had built log houses in the forests. Wells had been dug and curbed, baskets had been made, brooms had been made, shakes (shingles) had been split, fences had been built, and the tools were but an ax, a saw and a spade. A city of 350,000 souls, with stone fronted palaces six stories high, had risen in their very sight. It was mighty to them. It was their all. New York, Philadelphia, London, Paris, Vienna-these cities with their smooth streets and shady vistas, were in another world.



NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

On the night of Oct. 8 and the whole day of Oct. 9, 1871, this marvelous city burned. The loss was reckoned in the hundreds of millions. Chicago had been. It was no more. Chicago was like a dream. These tidings—the most frightening that the world had heard in modern times of peace-came upon western states with paralyzing

For days men went dazed about their business. Without Chicago, what would they do? What would life be worth? Where would the news come from?-for nothing ever seemed to happen outside of Chicago. Withal, there was joy that this conflagration was the greatest that ever was! It fulfilled the fond expectations of the west. They told you so! these farmers, thrashing in their barns. Chicago Rebuilt.

The city of Chicago was mainly re-built in the year 1872. For a decade later there was a uniformity in the lines of five story business blocks that gave to the city a solemn and mighty appearance

With the invention of the water elevator, buildings might profitably go higher than six stories. The Montauk block, on Monroe street, near Dearborn, ventured skyward ten stories, and there were citizens who avoided Monroe stree were citizens who avoided Monroe street until the autumnal gales proved that ten story buildings would stand. The year 1884 saw the completion of a group of thirteen story structures—the Board of Trade, the Royal Insurance, the Home Insurance, the Pullman and the Rookery. The foundations for these stupendous piles entirely filled the cellars. Chi-

of her architecture. Suddenty each builder seemed bent on outdoing his neighbor in cyclopeau construction.

High buildings were experiments. In our years-after many doubts-they succeeded. The Auditorium was projected by Ferdinand Peck, and its dedication by the president of the United States and Adelina Patti discovered to all observers a gathering of persons of vast wealth. No city could be other than metropolitan whose inhabitants could afford to rent over fifty opera boxes at \$2,500 for a season of three weeks.

Meantime the Boulevard, which was once Michigan avenue, stretched southward for fifty blocks lined with houses nearly every one of which was as handsome and commodious as the Vanderbilt mansions on Fifth avenue in New York. The Lake Shore drive on the north was coped with a marble breakwater, and the towers and keeps of Potter Palmer's Middle Ages castle rose conspicuously among 500 other houses whose magnificence was gainsaid by nobody. The Duke of Marlborough came to Chicago, and had the grace to say that he thought Michigan boulevard was the finest residence thoroughfare he had seen in the world. \*

With one more epoch of architecture we are arrived at the gates of 1893 and the World's Columbian exposition. It was discovered by the inventors that if a steel house were built it would require but a comparatively small foundation. Thus the Tacoma building rose to sixteen stories with no outside walls. When it came to that, terra cotta castings were strung on iron joists. In this way the cellar, of the Tacoma building could be made to bring a large rental each year. Marshall Field had expended \$100,000 on the foundations of the Woman's temple, at Monroe and La These pyramids of stone completely filled the excavation to street grade. It would cost many thousands of dollars to take them out. But out they came, and the enormous Woman's temple—the dream of Mrs. Carse and Miss Willard-thus preserved its nether regions to increase the revenue of its landlord.

We are thus at 1892. On every hand, scorning the regular roof lines of 1872, rise buildings just twice as high, the sixteen stories of today being each very low and not higher together than ten stories of the old days. Iron and tile, marble and plate glass, red cherry and



terra cotta are everywhere. A lette can be mailed at the elevator shaft. The old buildings-called old now, with only twenty years of age-are all doomed Their handsome facades, their stately columns, arches and seanthus leaves cut in stone must be demolished, keeping Chicago in turnoil, but preparing the city for the labors of the future. If huge monuments are prophetic it must be that those labors are to be tremen-

Visiting Chicago. During the next year Chicago will be as Paris and New York People will not go there on business, nor to change cars for some farther city. They will journey thither to inspect the World's Columbian exposition, of which they have heard so much, and to see Chicago, of which they have heard so much more. What are the chief characteristics of that city? What kind of place is the tourist to behold? Are there any sights, lions, attractions? How is living, how are hotels, how about the drinking water?

Chicago's Hotels. There are about 2,000 houses in Chi cago, Lake View, Evanston, Hyde Park Englewood, Austin and Oak Park that carry the names of hotels. They range from the caravansary, with 200 suites of chamber and bath, to the cheap lodging house, where ten cents will rent a place to sleep. Besides these accommodations the newspapers teem with advertise ments of board to be had, and if the visitor will visit some handsome street. and thereafter search in the advertise ments for a boarding house in tha marter, he cannot go awry. He will be safe, comfortable and economical, list of well known hotels is appended Their highest prices by the day are Where that figure is nine dol ars, it must be understood that guests can be kept as low as four or five dollars

1		Rooms.	per das	
1	Palmer House		Pur.	\$9 (
ı	Grand Pacific	600		B 0
ļ	Tremont House	1990	C.	80
ı	Auditorium	500	101	0.0
ı	Great Northern	400	-0	0.0
ı	Sherman House,			5.0
ı	Richelieu		*	9.0
ı	Leland			5.0
ı	Wellington			5.0
ı	Victoria			5.0
ı	Southern			4.0
ŀ	Virginia,			5.0
l	Clifton House	. 200		3 5
ı	Hotel Henrici (German)			2.0
ı	Atlantic			20
ı	Hotel Grage			20
ı	Brevoort			2.0
	Burke's			2 0
	McCoy's	250		20
	Gore's		2.1	2.0
	Kuhn's	110	-15	2 0
	Commercial.	350	30	2 0
	Briggs	133		2.5
	Windsor			3 0
	Saratoga			8.0
	Brunswick		41	3 5
	Grand Palace	200		20
	Transit House (stockyards).	200		20
	Woodruff	100		4.0

The precincts of the fair grounds will teem with temporary hotels, and the sleeping cars will be utilized. Rapid transit will carry thousands to their far off homes over night, and other hun dreds of thousands will enter Jackson park to leave it at night for home, see ing Chicago not at all. There need be little apprehension of trouble on the score of accommodations, for Chicago is a vast city, with over sixty square miles of improved real estate. It is a fact that the Democratic national convention of 1892 was not especially noticeable in the city streets. The scene on the main streets at the noon hour, when the great office buildings empty their tenants for lunch, is one not to be forgotten by per-sons inured to solitary surroundings.

The visitor will wish to know what streets are important ones in Chicago. He will be confused by the bridges, for he can always look two ways and see a bridge. All the streets of the central section of Chicago are crowded with people, but the great thoroughfares for



architects have striven to depart from

the conventional aspects of ecclesiastica

edifices. There is not a church on Madi

The North Side.

North Side, he should not miss a visit to

the waterworks at Chicago avenue and

the lake. The building and its isolated

water tower are ornaments of the city

while the great pumping engines will be

a fascinating study for any one who has

Following the Lake Shore drive north

ward past the superb homes of many mil-

mionaires and the archiepiscopal palace

of Archbishop Feehan, the statues and

flower beds of Lincoln park are soon in

view. This is the favorite resort of the

Here Mr. Charles F. Yerkes operates

beautiful colored fountain at night,

and here is displayed the largest collec-

tion of wild animals in the city. This

zoological garden is deficient in mon-

keys, giraffes and famous birds, but

maintains an excellent show of catlike

animals, bears, wolves, seals, ruminants

beaver, otter and other rodents. The

floral display at Lincoln park is excelled

at few places in America. The regatta

lake, an artificial waterway a mile or

more in length, has been made for the

Passing without from Lincoln park,

the inquirer is soon at Graceland, where

are gathered many beautiful tributes

of love and affection for the dead. The

chapel at Graceland is one of the finest

in the world. The Ryerson vault of

polished granite, the Farwell obelisk

and other great stones are well worth

seeing. Farther north is Rose Hill cem-

etery, with Long John Wentworth's

great monolith, erected by himself; and

Calvary, the Catholic burying ground,

with Mulligan's monument, is still far-

At the beautiful northern suburb of

Evanston stands the Northwestern uni-

The South Side.

The long and narrow strip which is

reached by State street and Wabash and

Michigan avenues harbors the wealth

and pride of Chicago. When a West

Sider gets a million he moves to Prairie

avenue. Within a stone's throw of each

other on Michigan, Calumet and Prairie

avenues live a hundred men who to-

gether are said to own estates worth

The best system of street cars and

transfers is on the South Side and was

built up by C. B. Holmes. The first

elevated road was from Congress street

(the Auditorium) to Fiftieth street, and

will reach Jackson park. The suburban

service of the Illinois Central (lake shore)

road accommodates vast numbers of peo-

ple. The exposition is on the South Side,

at the finish of handsome drives and

parkways. Property on the West Side

has not advanced in value. Some of the

real estate stories told on the South Side

would task a strong credulity. The

South Side always had the court house,

postoffice, the great clubs and the Art

institute. When the churches moved

out of the center after the fire they all

The horse cars are still running on

many West Side streets, and electric

lights have been kept out by the gas

trust. All but two of the railroad depots

are on the South Side; the stockyards

are on the South Side. Some property

eight miles from the court house south-

ward is worth \$300 a foot; some two

miles southwest is worth but \$60 a foot.

Yet these very inequalities make the

West Side a cheap place for the frugal,

keeping them out of the way of those

prouder souls who love to support a lib-

The monuments of Chicago are not

many, and are, with the exception of

the one erected to the memory of Doug-

las, of a minor value as city exhibits.

The Douglas monument stands on a fine

plat overlooking the lake from high

ground at Thirty-sixth street. It was

inished at state expense. Both railroad

and cable cars pass this conspicuous

memorial on their way to the exposition

street, West Side, stands the monumen

erected to the memory of the eight po-licemen killed by the bomb of May 4,

1886. The bomb was not thrown in the

Haymarket or where the monumen

stands. The spot lies to the right of the

monument and 200 feet into the cross

street called Desplaines, and commonly

pronounced as it is spelled. The cele-

orated meeting of revolutionists was

The other public monuments are near

y all in Lincoln park. The great eques-

trian statue of General Grant stands

on a rude stone structure. St. Gaudens

statue of Lincoln is highly praised and

loudly condemned, according to the taste

do not carefully inspect at least a dozen of the celebrated tall buildings of Chi-

held still farther away.

In the Haymarket, on West Randelph

eral expense.

versity, the most celebrated

never been on board ship.

children of the city.

benefit of oarsmen.

ther north.

\$300,000.000.

went southward.

learning in Illinois.

Should the visitor find himself on the

son street, which is five miles long.

the stranger may thus be named:

North Side-Clark street. West Side-Directly west, Madison street; going northwest, Milwankee avenue; going southwest, Blue Island ave-

South Side-State street, for the stockyards; for the fair, Wabash avenue; for carriages, Michigan boulevard.

Thirty years ago Lake street was all in all. Twenty years ago Clark street was supreme. Now State street possesses the most valuable front feet and corners. The crowd at Christmastide is like the gatherings in Fourteenth street, New York city-perhaps more numerous.

Chicago has not yet reached the Baron Haussmann stage. Her streets are nearly all at right angles. To relieve this evil condition of things there are but four or five diagonal streets, and but two that pierce the heart of the city. Along these - namely, Milwankee and Blue Island avenues-live the vast foreign populations that have so steadily swelled Chicago's census.

This lack of direct communication will fall upon visitors to the World's fair as their most scrious burden, for it will often double the cost of their street car fares. Chicago is in reality three cities, as effectively as Brooklyn, Jersey City and New York, With the exception of the new railroad, which is to go southward from the Douglas park region to Jackson park, all other roads lead down town first and thence to the fair. At the same time the inconvenient situation of the West Side hotel, restaurant and boarding house keepers will moderate their views of the traveler's necessities, and he will obtain a measurable abatement of high prices.



THE BOOKERY.

On the great thoroughfares rapid cable cars run at a fare of five cents. From Lake street to Jackson park is over eight miles. Tunnels go under the river on the North and West Sides. The West Side cable is the newest, swiftest

We have said Chicago is three citiesthe West, North and South "Sides." The West Side.

For many years the West Side of Chicago was as populous as both the other quarters. The World's fair and the massing of the millionaires' houses on the South Side, together with the annexation of southern subnrbs, have brought the South Side to a parity in population.

Three beautiful parks skirt the western environs of Chicago, connected by the system of drives which is to inclose the entire city. On the northwest is Humboldt park; centrally lies Garfield park, with its artesian well. On the southwest is Douglas park. Each of these pleasure grounds is decorated with a handsome pavilion and a still more striking conservatory. Large lakes are a feature of the landscape, and rowboats may be had for hire in each park. Union park is a pretty square on Wash ington boulevard.



ART INSTITUTE, MICHIGAN AVENUE The most beautiful street of west Chicago is Ashland avenue, which, turning into Twelfth street and Ogden avenue offers to whoelmen and drivers an asphalt pavement without equal anywhere in the city. Leaving Garfield park, entering the city, turning into Ashland boulevard at Union park, turning into Twelfth, veering into Ogden avenue reaching Douglas park and taking Douglas boulevard for Garfield park again the cyclers may have a nearly ideal ride of over seven miles. Jackson boulevard is paved with asphalt and has many magnificent houses. Washington boule-vard, a fine macadam residence street, is perhaps the finest of the West Side driving avenues.

The population of the West Side is about 650,000 souls. It has two good theaters, and the display of shops at Halstead and Madison streets is the most orilliant to be seen in the whole city. The reader must not forget that railroad trains will run from Ogden avenue to Jackson park direct, thus making the southern part of the West Side easily ccessible to the exposition.

The churches of Chicago, as a ger

of the visitor. It represents Lincoln in modern attire, risen from a stone chair, reading the emaycipation proclamation There is a beautiful group of Indians and there are handsome effigies of Lin-naus, Schiller and La Salle. Sheridan is to have a monument in Union park, on the West Side. Great Buildings. The visitor will do himself an injus-tice, if he be from rural districts, if he with wondrous profusion of means, to delight the eve and bring comfort to the occupant. In the Auditorium, for in-



THE UNITY BUILDING. mosaic and acres of Mexican onyx. The Auditorium has the largest theater in the world. A tower some twenty stories high is always open to sightseers at a fee of twenty-five cents. The Auditorium all in all is the principal "lion" in Chicago proper.

The Masonic temple is, so far as is known in Chicago, the largest and most novel structure on earth. It covers the quarter of a city block. It is intended to be a city in itself, with ten stories of stores, seven stories of offices, three stories of lodgerooms and a roof garden twenty-one stories from the ground. The pillars in the rotunda are eighteen feet in circumference. The rotunda itself terrifies the spectator. Calculations of the economies gained by the use of this building are the favorite pastimes of its tenants, and it cannot be doubted that the advertising advantages of doing business there will soon show themselves in the most surprising manner. The Masonic temple is at State and Randolph streets.

The Woman's temple, at La Salle and Monroe, is perhaps the next largest pile, and its success is wholly assured as a

business venture. The Chamber of Commerce block, the Tacoma, the Rookery, the Pullman, the Home, the Germania, the Ashland, the Royal Insurance, the Monadnock, the Unity, the Phenix, the Rialto and a dozen other vast, steeplelike structures will demand a share of attention. Those buildings best repay a visit which, like the Masonic temple, the Royal, the C., B. and Q. and the Chamber of Commerce (at Washington and La Salle), offer a central view of their entire interior. You may stand at an upper balustrade in these houses and look sheer to the floor. The wainscoting, ceiling, walls and pavement are often masses of orna-

mental variegated stone. The store warehouse of Marshall Field stands at Fifth avenue and Adams. Richardson, the architect, is said to bave charged \$100,000 for the plans. The building is remarkable for the large size of its blocks of dark granite. I gives a darkish look to the entire vicinity. This is the largest dry goods busi-

Amusements. Although Chicago has not escaped the murrain of variety acting which afflicts the stage, her theaters are as good as any, and one of her managers, Mr. Mc-Vicker, probably ranks at the head of his profession in America. Of late years theaters have succeeded on streets two miles from the center of town. Thirty theaters give daily performances, of which the principal ones, outside of the Auditorium (not usually open), are Mc-Vicker's, the Grand opera house, Hoo-



MASONIC TEMPLE.

lumbia, the Eden Musee, the Academy of Music, the Haymarket, the Criterion Havlin's and the Olympic. Central Music hall is usually open with a good card, and panoramas of the fire, Niagara and Gettysburg are permanent attractions. Moonlight excursions on the lake and cable rides on the grip car are favorite pastimes.

Charities, Etc. The state of Illinois and the city of Chicago are well off in hospitals and charities. The Cook County hospital and its surrounding structures form the most notable group of therapeutic and educational buildings in the country. Beginning with the Cook County and Presbyterian hospitals we may reckon not less than thirty important Chicago nstitutions of this noble character.

The public library has 180,000 volumes and is strong in periodicals, costumes and Egyptology. The Newberry library, now forming

has an endowment of \$2,500,000. It will stand on North State street, on Wash-The Crerar library will have a similar indowment, and will bar out novels, cs-

ecially French ones. The Art institute is rapidly rising on the lake front in place of the Interstate Exposition building.

There are seventeen convents of Catholic nuns in the city. There are 465 churches and 317 church buildings, with steeples, bells or stained

windows. There are 3,500 manufacturing estabishments, and some of them employ 5,000 men each. Clubs.

Clubs are an important feature of Chiago high life. First comes the Commercial club. which is an inner circle of the Chicago club. It has sixty members, and to ob tain admission is the ambition of every than who is growing enormously

cago. Here science and art have united, | Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Its annual reception of old settlers has made it famous historically.

The Chicago club has recently bought the old Art institute. It vacated a fine building. It is the oldest of the clube The Illinois club has a beautiful home

on Ashland avenue. The La Salle club counts the director general of the World's fair among its originators. It is a Republican club and owns a marble house on West Monroe street.

The Union club has palatial quarters on the North Side. The Union League club has a home opposite the postoffice on Jackson street and is a power in social affairs.

The Ashland club has a big house a Wood and Washington streets. The Marquette is a similar institution or Dearborn avenue.

The Argo club summers at the onter end of the Illinois Central pier, while less enterprising idlers swelter in the heats of the south wind.

The Press, the Whitechapel and the Sunset are clubs that are often heard of, and about which public curiosity exists. The Press club is building on Michigan avenue. It has nearly all the authors of the city in its membership.



THE AUDITORIUM.

There are at least a hundred other social organizations of influence and standing. This feature of city life shows a rapid development. There are at least 6,000 dramshops in Chicago.

On the whole, Chicago is an excellent place for the World's fair. The inhabitants will not be jealous of the exposition. They will accord to it the grandeur which it has. They feel the need of a "lion" "worthy of Chicago." They will not compel the civil guest to waste precious time outside the gates of Jackson park. One sees Chicago by passing through the streets. At the fair the greatest of sightseers may sup full a thousand times and still leave a thousand things unseen.

JOHN M'GOVERN.

Much of the music sung in city churches would scarcely be character ized as "sacred" if it were heard any where except in the house of God. And there are some odd people who even in this age of progress consider that such music belongs rather to the concert room than to the church.

Parson Snow was one of these people and when he "exchanged" one Sunday with an old college friend who was settled over a large city parish he was both amazed and shocked by the vocal display-the anthem-with which the members of the choir electrified the congregation.

"They had fine voices, my dear," he explained to his little wife when he was safely back in his own home, "and I presume they wanted to show them off. and so took advantage of a time when their pastor was away. I thought at first of rising and requesting them to desist. Then I felt that perhaps it would be my duty to report the matter to Doctor Green.

"But I finally concluded that as it was undoubtedly a first offense and caused by an almost pardonable vanity. would deal gently with them. So ! waited until they had finished, and then I rose and said, 'We will now begin the religious services of the morning.

"And I feel sure," concluded the simple minded pastor, "that they felt m. rebuke and will not let such a thing occur again!"-Youth's Companion.

The "First Edition" Craze.

Is this hankering after first editions but a mere craze or fashion?-in which case I would venture to predict that when the book loving and book buying public once begins to consider seriously what it is that really constitutes the value of any first edition the ridiculous and artificially enhanced prices of such issues will fall.

Upon this public weakness, whether fostered by sentimental or any other feeling, the booksellers are now trading and are in the habit of calling attention in Roman capitals in their catalogues to first editions of almost every conceivable book-of course at the same time adding a correspondingly increased price to books which are hardly worth

purchasing in any edition. For the present great demand for first editions the keen competition among English speaking peoples from abroad for any book of special value now offered for sale may be in a great degree responsible, aided by a large class of unreasoning beings who buy books merely because they are first editions, and who by dint of their long purses are able to "rush in where angels fear to tread." These are they upon whom ordinary book lovers look with dread, and the booksellers not always with approval.-Notes and Queries.

A remarkable correspondence has been published, ending in a true Irish fashion. It begins: "Mr. Thompson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his doggs

from trespassing on his grounds."
"Mr. Simpson presents his compli nents to Mr. Thompson, and begs to suggest that in future he should not spell 'dogs' with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he will

add the letter 'e' to the last word in the note just received, so as to represent Mr. Simpson and lady.' "Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened, the impertinence it contains being only equaled by its vulgarity."—London Tit-Bits.

It is always proper to resort to window ventilation if no other means of ventilation is attainable. Lower the windows from the top: if possible open one, win-dow from the bottom, but choose a win-dow the opening of which will not create a draft. Heated air rises and will escape through the lowered windows, while the fresh air will enter through the raised windows.-New York Sun.

"Why do you children wear such dreadfully long hair?"
"How are folks to know that our fath

It was in a high priced restaurant, They were discussing the characters in which Booth had been most successful, and the young man with a blond mustache was satisfied that Hamlet was by

far his best part. "If you ever saw him in that part when he was at his best," he said, "you wouldn't dispute the assertion for a mo ment.

"Saw him!" exclaimed the man with the dark beard scornfully. "I've seen him in about everything he ever played. Why, his Hamlet was poor compared with some of his other characters. His Othello was better than his Hamlet, and his Macbeth"-

"Macbeth!" broke in the young man with the blond mustache. "Why, that wasn't up to Romeo, and that's saying a good deal. His Shylock was better than his Othello."

Every one in earshot was interested by this time, but just as the man with the dark beard was beginning a scathing retort with some side remarks about the "Fool's Revenge" the little fellow with the single eyeglass roused himself and

"I say! You're both wrong, you know. I'm not much on drama, but Booth never played anything as well as he did Shakespeare."-Detroit Free Press.

Condolences Out of Place. "Don't condole with a friend or congratulate a friend until five years have tested the reality of his grief or joy," says somebody. But my certie! It's a good idea, after five years or considerably less, to find out how apropos your remarks are going to be before you offer 'em. Instance in point: I met Vachant, of New York, in the street the other day. I've been meaning to write to Vachant-college friend of mine, you know-ever since his wife died, two years ago; brutal of me not to have done t, for she was a sweet little soul, and I could guess what her loss must have Well, I rushed up to him, and pressed his hand, and stumbled out a plea for forgiveness for not having sooner

wife's loss and all it must have meant to him. I noticed he went rather red and murmured something and hurried off as soon as he could, and when I told my wife of it and how I thought it rather queer, she said she didn't think it queer at all, inasmuch as he was on from New York on a wedding journey with his second wife. Cards on my desk, in unopened envelope. Thought from their size they were an ad. -Boston Commonwealth.

Swiss Nobility.

A few years ago the question was asked, "Does nobility still exist in Switzerland?" And no one was able to answer it. Of all the thousand of English folk who haunt the Swiss hotels in summer not one, it would seem, had inquired whether that Rudolph von Erlach, whose equestrian statue they must have seen, has any living descendants; not one had ever heard of the Barnese nobility—a noblesse which holds itself so high that it thinks but slightly of the British legation. Yet from the Jura to the Lugano there is hardly a canton-there is perhaps no cantonin which noble families are not to be

found. Some of these, such as the Plantas and the Buols of the Grabunden, have turned their energy into modern channels and make their fortunes, like the Hausers or the Seilers, out of the English and the American tourists. Others, like the Von Allmen, have sunk into a humbler rank. But the greater part remain in statu quo, still enjoying in the towns or in the country a social prestige that varies with their wealth and their intelligence.—Temple Bar.

Early Methods of Curing Skins The original process of curing skins was probably the simple one of cleaning and drying them. Removal of the hair by maceration in water seems to have been common among the very early tribes, and one writer has suggested that the idea was obtained from the natural process of depilation. They must certainly have been familiar with it in the case of drowned animals, where

maceration can be plainly observed. Following this, smoke, sour milk, oil, and the brains of the animals themselves were found efficacions. Many of these primitive methods are employed at the present time, thus bringing into novel conjunction the days of the roving Massagetæ and those of the thrifty American.—George A. Rich in Popular Science Monthly.

Falling from a Great Height.

It will be remembered that Mr. Whymper, who had a severe succession of falls once in the Alps, without losing his consciousness, declares emphatically that as he bounded from one rock to another he felt absolutely no pain. The same thing happens on the battlefield; the entrance of the bullet into the body is not felt, and it is not till he feels the blood flowing or a limb paralyzed that the soldier knows he is wounded.

Persons who have had several limb broken by a fall do not know which limb is broken till they try to rise. At the moment of a fall the whole intellectual activity is increased to an extraordinary degree. There is not a trace of anxiety. One considers quickly what will happen. This is by no means the consequence of "presence of mind," it is rather the product of absolute necessity. A solemn composure takes possession of the victim. Death by fall is a beautiful one. Great thoughts fill the victim's soul; they fall painlessly into a great blue sky. -Drake's Magazine.

Tea in Cashmere.

There are two ways of preparing tes in Cashmere. The first is to put the tea in a pot with cold water and boil it for half an hour, when more cold water is added, after which it is boiled for another half hour. Milk is then added and it is ready for drinking. The second is to place the tea in a pot with a little soda and water, and boil it for half an hour as before. Milk, salt and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half hour, when it is ready. -Philadelphia Ledger.

The Indigestible Banana "Next to pork," says a physician, "the banana is the most indigestible thing a person can eat, and if you will notice you will see them touched very sparingly by people with weak stomachs. can digest them, however, and don't mind the offensive odor, they are very nourishing and one can make a meal on them that is in every way equal to a substantial lunch of bread and meat."— New York Tribune.

See Babbage's beautiful line of fall

THE LAST D When the time come

If God should bld me n

"Oh, God, thy world we Yet give me to forget Nor vex me more with And things that migh

"I loved and toiled, thru Lived certain years an Now grant me in that is Where all things are For others, Lord, the The loves reknit, the For me, the death of In everlasting calm

Frederick the Great ents to all music players. He played the bly well himself, and sometimes led to acts th appointment to his brothe famous flutist once vi and asked permission to pl hoping that Frederick w appreciation of his skill,

ble gift. Frederick received and listened attentively

a difficult piece.
"You play very well,"
I am very glad to have be of such ability. I will gr of my satisfaction." So saying he left they'r

sician waited, guessing at nature of the "proof." Presently the king retu own flute and played th which had just been exec Then he bade his visitor

"I have had the pleast you, and it was only fair th ear me."-Youth's Comp

How the Continents ; The effect of gravitation the sea waters upon the sh nents is one of the most well as the most curiou sidered, facts in correction ocean's history. Thus the are all situated at tops of expressed my very real sympathy for his mountains of water, and to lantic or any other ocean to first go down the sloping the valley and then climb t tain of water on the other s

In this connection the inter-culation has been made the ocean on the Atlantic the de about three-fourths of a mile level of the water at coast li ship in traveling from San FC Yokohama, Japan, must or at least a mile in depth. St.

public. A Storage Battery Loc A storage battery locome put into operation in Wurter ning from some paper mills i burg to the station on railroad, about 21/2 This locomotive, which sengers as well as freigh eight tons and carries 10 gelatinous storage battery, ply current to the motor. weigh two tons. The line he heavy grades. The locomo on an average four trips dail a load of twenty tons between points in twenty minutes.

do the work .- New York Tele W. C. T. U. Booming St Mrs. Lizzie Hill Mills, pre Orange county (Cal.) W. C. T. I 'We are 'booming' suffrage. W. C. T. U. meets every week. given this last month entirely to and will give the coming one same topic. We are taking United States constitution an laws. We send out written in to those who are not members

union, and people are getting and enthusiastic." Lawyer-Of course I don't his defense is, madam, but him for breach of promise we come out. The proof of is the eating, as they say. Aggrieved Fair One (pen

s these here love letters.-Never Poultice the Ey It is the prevailing custom norant people to put a poultic flamed eye, a thing which she under any circumstances be do sad to see the vast number of me en and children made blind for

nesslike)-The proof of the

this one thing. -Jenness Miller The Delights of a Honeym She-Look here! This is the handkerchief I have wet through

bitter tears! He (very coolly)-Nothing but us expense! That's how the was runs up. - Popolo Romano.

Do not draw a check unless the money in bank or in your to deposit. Don't test the generosity of your bank t or allowing to be present for a larger sum than you

Mr. Stanford has endoy Stanford Junior univer really a sort of home s children, with propert amounting to about \$10,0

Turtle eggs are an acquired to most people, although they are with bears. They have a rough volk and a white like any o but you can cook them for a ye the white part will remain liq tice a curious dimple in the side of one. If you squeeze it out the appears on the other side, and you never get hold of a turtle egg hasn't got a dimple in it.—Interview to

Washington Star. Oil for Heavy Machinery. For lubricating the journals of heavy machinery, either rape oil or sperm is the best to use in mixture with min eral oil, as they have the least effect on brass and iron, which two metals gen-erally constitute the bearing surfaces of an engine. - Age of Steel.

What shall it profit a man if he go the whole world and then has the pepsia so bad that he can't enjoy the good things it contains? He have dyspersia if he takes De Wi

For sale by Short & Haynes, Clov and Beard & Beeler, Hantle Serve